THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

MILLENNIAL STAR.

[ESTABLISHED 1840.]

"I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help. My help cometh from the Lord, which made heaven and earth. He will not suffer thy foot to be moved: he that keepeth thee will not slumber. Behold, he that keepeth Israel will neither slumber nor sleep" (Ps. 121: 1-4).

No. 45, Vol. LXXV. Thursday, October 30, 1913. Price One Penny.

FIRST PRESIDENCY ADDRESS GENERAL CONFERENCE.

AT the opening session of the eighty-fourth semi-annual conference, October 4th, 1913, Presidents Joseph F. Smith and Anthon H. Lund addressed the congregation, and at the afternoon session, on the same day, President Charles W. Penrose also spoke. President Joseph F. Smith led the speaking service, saying, in part:

I sincerely hope that the true spirit of a semi-annual conference may dwell bounteously with us during the sessions. I feel very grateful for the privilege of being present with you this morning with a reasonable degree of health and vigor of body and mind, for which I feel deeply indebted to the Giver of every perfect gift. I hope the Spirit of the Lord will prompt me, during the time I shall stand before you, to give expression to thoughts appropriate to the occasion on which we have met.

I feel, and have ever felt, that there is nothing under heaven of so much importance to me, and to the children of men, as the plan of salvation which has been handed down by holy men. This plan of salvation, this gospel was revealed to our first parents, and has been revealed from time to time to the children of men. It has undergone no change. There was nothing in it in the beginning that was unnecessary, nothing that could be dispensed with. It comprehended all principles necessary for the salvation of the human race, and through all the generations of time the great plan has been handed down from the time of the creation. This is not my statement simply, but is contained in the revelations given by God to man in all ages. In this dispensation this plan of salvation has been renewed, revealed and restored to enable the people to prepare themselves for exaltation and salvation in the world to come.

As my years accumulate, it grows stronger upon me to bear my testimony to the children of men that God has declared His truth to the children of men; He has given His word, and His word is truth. But the trouble seems to be with the children of men, they seek not after the truth of God, but spend their time in the pursuit of the temporalities of life, and do not look after the spiritual things.

Men and women talk, they use their tongues and lips very much in discussing trivial things of the world; but very few words are spoken by men in reference to the things that pertain to the eternal principles of truth that make for the wellbeing of their own souls.

My earnest desire is—and perhaps it grows with age—for perhaps I see now as I never before saw the end of my work on earth, for perhaps my time on earth is short—my wonder is as I look back upon my life, how many hours, how many days and weeks have I wasted in my life! How much time have I devoted to those things not of God?

This is so with every man's life. They waste much time that might be devoted to the building up of the things of God, and it is becoming serious. Wherever I go, I see a growing disrespect, upon the part of adult members of the Church, for the principles of the gospel, and I see the result of this disrespect upon the rising generation.

Without charging evil upon the people, let me speak of some of the things I see among the people, not to publish the weakness of the people, but to call the attention of the people to the existence of evils which should be stamped out.

We have a revelation which calls for obedience on the part of the people, called the Word of Wisdom, which is a law of God for the purity of our lives. I see to-day in our community—I don't know that they are Latter-day Saints or children of Latter-day Saints—the injurious, uncleanly practice of smoking—smoking of cigarettes, cigars and even pipes, the latter so strong that they become noxious to those not addicted to the use of tobacco. This habit is so prevalent that it is impossible to go into a hotel during noon without becoming nauseated with tobacco smoke. The practice is general all over the country, and is growing here. This, I claim, does not apply to Latter-day Saints, for I hold that Latter-day Saints have more sense and respect for men and women than to inflict this insult upon them. I would rather smell iodoform any time than the breath of a man who has been smoking, and the odor of iodoform is about the worst smell on earth.

I have thought seriously that any boy or man who has become addicted to the use of tobacco so that he cannot resist it is a man so morally weakened that he is not to be troubled with any responsibility whatever. The man who cannot quit such a habit is a slave. How can you trust any responsibility with such a man—a

man who has not got the power to say no to temptation—you can not trust him, and you should not trust him. The same thing can be said to the man who is in the habit of using intoxicating liquors. Oh, my brothers, are you going to permit your sons to become addicted to such a habit, and lead themselves into temptation which will ruin their lives?

There are lesser evils, too, such as coffee drinking. Some people are slaves to coffee drinking. The law of God and the law of nature say these things are not necessary, and that they are not good for man.

I would to the Lord that all mankind would learn what is required and then obey the law of God, and receive the promise that if they will obey these laws, when the destroyer comes he will pass by them. It is impossible to go in to administer to the sick with the consciousness of the weakness of these habits upon them. You cannot do it. Christ was pure; He was the Son of God, and was spotless and sinless; you are also the sons of God; why should we not emulate Him? We came not here to do our own will, but to do the will of Him that sent us. It is our privilege to know evil from good, by the gifts we have received. It is our duty to think of these things.

As I said in the first place, we think only once a week, perhaps, of God and His laws, and all the rest of the time we think of temporalities; but God will not bestow upon His children gifts and blessings not deserved by them.

Another thought that weighs heavily upon my mind, and that refers not to men, but to women, is the matter of dress of our girls. Never in my life of seventy-five years have I seen such infamous, obscene, impure and uncleanly methods of dress as exists among the girls of to-day. I raise my voice against this immodest, indecent and abominable style. I protest against this accursed fashion, which comes from the lowest class of life. I say the girls lose their sense of modesty, their self-respect, and their sense of decency by such dress, and I hope the Lord will give the young people sense to dress decently.

I say the practice is infamous and pernicious, and tends to demoralizing thoughts. I hope the daughters of Zion will refrain from adopting these obscene fashions, which originate in the lowest and most degraded type of life.

My faith and confidence in the things of God grow as the days go on. The evidences of more than sixty years have convinced me that there are no hopes and aspirations of my soul outside of the gospel; the Son of God has demonstrated the power of the resurrection, and the promise is to all who follow Him, and has opened up the way to everlasting life. Who else has done this? Has anyone else shown power over life and death, and shown by his example that he possessed the elements of eternal life, as the Savior did? Through Him alone can we gain the joy of an eternal

salvation in the presence of God. Joseph Smith the prophet testified of these things, and I believe in his testimony. I believe in the Book of Mormon and the book of Doctrine and Covenants. I want to say that the Doctrine and Covenants contains some of the most glorious things ever given to mankind. The doctrine of the redemption of the dead, the re-uniting of the parents with the children, the eternal tie of sealing of man and wife, are doctrines and principles which are found nowhere else; they have been revealed to us in this dispensation in greater fullness than in any other dispensation in the history of the world. May we appreciate the privilege we have, and strive to live up to the laws and requirements of the principles of the eternal gospel we have espoused.

President Anthon H. Lund was the other speaker at the first session, and expressed pleasure in seeing so many of the saints present at the opening meeting of the conference. It is an evidence that they are sincere in purpose, and are desirous of coming together to partake of the spirit of the gospel; and shows they are trying to live up to the requirements of its principles. President Lund referred to the history of Jeroboam, who rebelled against the kingdom of God. Jeroboam sowed the spirit of disunion among the people, and the end was inevitable, he was destroyed. The people to-day come together in union and singleness of purpose, and their success is assured as long as they continue in their unity.

The elders of the Church go out into the world, depending upon the Lord, and not upon the dollar. Our methods have been criticized by some, who ask why our missionary work is done principally among enlightened nations, and not among the pagans. We are not a very large people yet, and have not means to pay for ministerial work among these people, even if that were the better way. We have found that the best way for the elders to go, however, is in dependence upon the Lord. I feel thankful that the gospel as revealed through Joseph Smith is consistent with the gospel as contained in the Bible. Some of our missionaries have gone into pagan nations, and this work will be extended as rapidly as possible, for this gospel is to be preached to all nations.

I believe that the Jews will return to their own land as it has been promised by the prophets of old.

In comparing statistics of population of the Holy Land, of this time and ten or twenty years ago, the fact of the fulfillment of these prophecies becomes apparent.

We have missions in Japan, also in Hindostan, that is, we have saints there, and also in Syria, among the Mohammedans. In many places our elders work under disadvantages, but they feel it incumbent upon them to warn the people and give them the gospel message, and the work is going on, and it will continue to grow.

In Samoa and New Zealand the Church has established schools,

where practical subjects are taught, as well as the principles of the gospel. We feel thankful for the good effects already apparent in the work of these schools.

We are pleased with the work of the elders in charge of these schools. We are pleased with the work of the presidents of the missions; also at home here in Zion we see the growth. We commend the saints for their diligence in erecting meeting-houses. The Church is doing all possible in assisting with the construction of these houses of worship. Let the saints be strong in their determination to keep the Word of Wisdom, and to keep the laws of the gospel for their own benefit.

President Charles W. Penrose was the first speaker at the afternoon session, and began by expressing great pleasure at the large attendance, in spite of the unfavorable weather. This, he said, showed great interest, for which he was sure the saints would feel well repaid. He commented on the splendid spirit manifest at the morning session, and on the timely instructions that the people had received. He hoped that this spirit would be maintained throughout the conference, and then would be carried home by the people and kept by them always.

It is a great privilege we have of being ordained to live in this dispensation, and to partake of such blessings as this great conference of the people of God, said President Penrose; and I most firmly believe that we were so ordained. I believe in the doctrine of predestination, not as it is taught by the so-called Christian sects, but as it is taught in the Bible. The speaker then went on to quote the Apostle Paul's words to the effect that God had made of one blood all the nations, and had appointed the times when they should flourish.

God foresaw all and planned all. This does not mean that He inspired the wickedness that was introduced into the world following the fall of Adam. He gave Adam his free agency, as He has given it to all of us. But He knew that Adam would fall, and that a Redeemer of the world would be necessary. Consequently He called His Only Begotten Son Jesus to that mission. But Christ, in coming to this earth, also retained His free agency. Sometimes He shrank from the terrible sufferings His work entailed, but through all He remained true to the great principle for which He came upon earth—obedience. Thy will, not mine, be done, was the keynote of His life.

Still Christ always retained His free agency. His is the greatest example of what Paul meant by election. But the same principle extends still further. I believe that all men, prophets, civil and military rulers, literary men, sages and philosophers, all were appointed to their work in a pre-existent state, but were left free to perform or not to perform their designated missions. All the time, however, God is over-ruling and shaping everything to accomplish the one great end of creation—the salvation, immor-

tality and eternal life of man. It is with this end in view that He has instituted this dispensation, with so many choice spirits to carry on the great work.

President Penrose expressed his gratitude that he had been privileged to learn of the restoration of the gospel in his youth, and to work so long for its advancement, and to be here still with his brethren. Returning to the subject of Christ and His great work, he said:

If we only had a knowledge of all that occurred in the pre-existent state, we would understand why Christ was given so much power and glory, why, as expressed by the Apostle Paul, He was "in the beginning." But such knowledge is obscured by the flesh. We do know, however, that He was a mighty being. The New Testament tells us that "the Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do" (John 5: 19), from which we conclude that Christ did the same works that His Father, Almighty God, did.

But this power, according to the gospel, can be extended not only to the Savior, but to all His faithful disciples. If we are in harmony with Christ we will learn that which He knew. The same spirit emanating from God that led Christ, will lead us into all truth.

These truths, continued the speaker, should be studied and acquired by all the saints, especially the older ones, who then can be examples to the young. He referred to the very practical instructions given in the morning by the president of the Church, and said that it was for the purpose of hearing such instructions that the prophet of God had instituted general conferences of the Church.

Disobedience to these commandments will surely be punished. What we sow we shall reap. But the Lord has promised that the time shall come when all shall bow the knee and recognize Christ as the Savior of the world. We will not do this all at once, for some will learn the truth much more readily than others, in the future life as well as in this. There is an eternal difference in the intelligences of men. Some will inherit one glory, some another, because they will have various capacities for the reception of truth. But all save a few unredeemable ones will finally acknowledge Christ.

The speaker stated that he had recently examined a copy of the promise and covenants subscribed to by those who were called to enter into the United Order a number of years ago. These covenants, he said, were in a large measure still applicable to members of the Church, and should be kept by them. The first one was a promise not to take the name of Deity in vain. This, said the speaker, is a commandment frequently violated. He deplored the frequency with which the name of Deity was used upon the stage, and the prevalence of jocularity in speaking of sacred things.

The second was a promise to observe family and secret prayers, and the third to observe the Word of Wisdom in spirit and in meaning. The speaker here referred to the remarks of President Smith at the morning session in regard to the observance of the Word of Wisdon as a commandment. He deplored the spirit of contention over doctrines such as this, that somethimes arises in quorum meetings. He likewise spoke with disfavor of the habit of writing about trivial points of doctrine to the First Presidency, points which the local officers of the Church should clear up.

Write only upon matters of the greatest importance, and when you do write, have the courtesy not to write with a pencil, but in pen and ink, and legibly.

The fourth article exacted kindness and forbearance in the home, a practical application of religion in the family. The fifth article was a covenant of personal cleanliness and chastity in thought, word and deed. In commenting upon this, the speaker urged the saints not to indulge in questionable language, for such language will inevitably arouse evil thoughts and desires.

The sixth promise was to observe the Sabbath day according to revelation; the seventh not to missuse property entrusted to our care; and the eighth to return all borrowed property. Many a man in the Church, as well as out of it, has been ruined by not observing these principles of common honesty. The ninth and tenth promises were not to import foolish fashions from foreign places, and to purchase as much as possible the products of home labor. The speaker referred in connection with these to the remarks of President Smith, and urged the mothers to inculcate in their daughters ideas of modesty and purity in dress. He said that many of our styles come not from the better class of French people, who refuse to accept them, but from the women of the Paris under-world. It was a shame and disgrace that mothers allowed their children to take their ideas of dress from such a source. The speaker then emphatically commended the thought of the tenth promise, namely, to patronize home industry.—*Deseret News.*

I SHALL soon be in my grave. Such is the fate of great men. So it was with the Cæsars and Alexanders. And I, too, am forgotten; and the Marengo conqueror and Emperor is a college theme. My exploits are tasks given to pupils by their tutor, who sits in judgment over me. I die before my time; and my dead body, too, must return to the earth, and become food for worms. Behold the destiny now at hand of him who has been called the Great Napoleon! What an abyss between my great misery and the eternal reign of Christ, who is proclaimed, loved and adored, and whose kingdom is extending over all the earth!—NAPOLEON.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1913.

EDITORIAL.

THE IMPORTANCE OF LITTLE THINGS.

THERE are comparatively but few of the so-called famous deeds of which this world is so boastful, that bear upon themselves the seal of true greatness. If we wish to find the ultimate source of what, in general, is intrinsically worthy, grand and permanent, we must seek for it in the things that are little—in the atom, in the small seed that holds within itself the vital principle of life—find it in the little acts of men and women that alone make great deeds possible. The rocks that face the gorge of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado—scarring the earth a mile deep in places—are not great, indivisible masses, or units of great size, but are composed of an infinity of little atoms, or particles, united together, every one of which is essential to the existence of the whole body. The barriers which hold the restless sea within bounds, may all be resolved into little grains of sand, and these tiny things, building one upon another, make the wall that defies its power. The sea itself is but an aggregation of little drops, which in turn are formed of smaller particles so minute that they bear to the single drop a proportion somewhat like that which the drop itself bears to the sea. The massive mountain whose peaks are covered with eternal snows is a pile of atoms—of little things heaped together and held in proper place. The giant trees of California, of Australia, are fed by small rootlets which divide and sub-divide until the tiny mouths through which the food-substance for the mammoth trunk has passed, are so small that it scarcely seems possible they can find food of sufficient fineness upon which to feed; yet tons and tons of material have passed through those tiny mouths and tubes. Such also are facts which pertain to the food we eat—to all of it, and to the clothes we wear—in fact, the whole material world around us is formed of things so small, indeed, that they escape our notice as individuals, and without special aids to our vision, we know nothing of their existence, only as we see them grouped together in crowds and troops and multitudes.

There is an infinity of little things all around us, and out of these God has framed this world, with all its varied wonders and beauties; yet little things engage but listless attention from man in general. The savage loads his person with gewgaws and tinsels of more than usual size, and measures his importance among his

fellows by them, and we of boasted modern culture are likewise prone to think that only things of large proportions invest our lives with any degree of real value, or are of sufficient importance to influence our character and happiness in this life, and our eternal welfare in the world to come. So, too, things that are of unusual occurrence are known and talked of the world over, while others of more humble aspect and pretentions are passed without notice or comment, though they may be in every respect of equal or of greater intrinsic interest, beauty and value. History in general is filled with the records of deeds which men call great and glorious, though many of them have been worse than useless to advance even the temporal interests of mankind, or to promote the happiness of this world in the least degree. Too many of them have been deeds of wrong, of oppression, of human slaughter, with all the miseries and horrors that attend such performances, and it were better that they had been unwritten than to awaken in many hearts an ambition to emulate them, seeming to some people so necessary to make men's lives noble and glorious. How grievous, however, is the mistake we make when we allow ourselves to think that the dignity and far-reaching influence of actions center in, or are associated with those only which men call great, and, consequently, that a man's life is a failure unless his history is interwoven with things that belong outside the ordinary routine of everyday work.

As we have seen God makes His worlds of little things, and were this not so all the pleasing forms we see in rock, soil, gem and cloud, could not exist—the life we find so profuse around us in tree, bush, flower and grass, in beast, bird and man, could have no being; the beauties of nature, all the wealth of color in plumage of feathered songster, in the flowers of the field and in the sunset sky, would be unknown; all the sweet sounds of song, all the cooing of children's voices unheard, were it not for the little things out of which God has fashioned this world, and all things that are upon it. And if the Sovereign Creator has thus busied Himself with the very atoms of dust that He might show His wondrous skill, shall proud man think that anything, however insignificant it may appear, which the most glorious instrument of almighty wisdom has been fashioned to do, and called upon to perform, is of no dignity, of no great worth because, forsooth, these performances are so common to all of us, and ofttimes so wearisome to the body? Since we can not find that God ever once forsook the plan of building great things out of little ones in all this material world, is there not in this fact an important lesson which we should all learn? which is, that little things lie at the base of the moral and spiritual life or structure which we must build—which framed aright shall stand as a monument of eternal praise and glory to and for us. This truth can not be impressed too deeply upon our minds, and it should ever be kept in the thoughts of the

young, whose ideas of what constitutes the purposes of life and the means for their attainment, are not usually correct. A house built with a marble front, but with its other walls imperfect, must soon tumble into ruin. Every rock, however large, whose grains are not sound, must soon dissolve. The frosts of winter, the heats of summer, the rains and winds of all seasons, will soon reduce it to dust. Every plant whose little rootlets are not rightly formed, must shortly die. It is the little things that determine the character of the man. If they are sound and good, so is the whole body together. You can not get an ounce of pure gold from a mixture of an ounce of gold and dross. You can not climb a ladder without taking all the little steps that measure its length. You can not read a book without looking over each little word with care. You can not sound all the notes of a song of praise to God together in one great burst of music; each little note and quarter, too, must be given its full value as you go along. You can not have a perfect garment, if little stitches are dropped here and there.

You can not live a great and noble life, without attending to all the little details of such a life. You can not weave a perfect robe of righteousness, if it is flecked with little sins. And he who does well the little things of life, and keeps at it, will build for himself a monument before closing his days that shall endure for the eternities, because every little act—every little part is sound and good. God understands how this life should be lived. "Here a little, there a little," is His way. It is "line upon line," not book upon book, which makes up our assigned lessons from Him. If we perform the little things of life as we should, we shall prove competent to care for the greater ones that may come in our way. If we "take care of the pence, the pounds will take care of themselves." The truth thus expressed is just as applicable to things intellectual and spiritual as to monetary matters. The little things rightly done prepare us for the doing and the enjoyment of those that are greater. Think of the influence which little things sometimes—often—exert upon our lives, or upon the lives of those with whom we associate. "A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver" (Prov. 25: 11). Whose life, then, shall not be adorned with such ornaments? With the beauty and glory that comes from doing all things well, our lives may be made sublime. What greater encomium can be pronounced upon any man, high or low, than that spoken of Christ, "He hath done all things well" (Mark 7: 37). When we think that Jesus Christ, now glorified in the heavens, had the little things of this life to do, they become invested with a dignity that we can worthily appreciate only by following His example, and by doing them well.

It was a little thing in itself for the poor widow to cast her mites into the Lord's treasury; but the deed made her immortal, and though her name is not made known to us, she can never be

robbed of her glory. It was a little thing for the woman, who was a sinner, to wash the feet of Jesus with her tears; but her fame shall endure while eternity lasts. A little thing it was to weep genuine tears of sorrow for sin, but by them she won a crown of glory. These acts and others like them are not made immortal because they are specialized in holy writ; but rather are they spoken of because they possess in themselves the virtue of genuine immortality, and every LITTLE act of ours, if of this same character, is made luminous on the pages of a never-ending life, and will help to write our names in unfading glory.

T. W. B.

MINUTES OF THE HULL CONFERENCE.

THE Hull semi-annual conference was held in the Lecture Hall, Kingston Square, Hull, October 19th, 1913. There were present: President Hyrum M. Smith of the European mission; Elder Fred R. Woolley of the Liverpool office; President Milton Jacob and Sister May Jacob of the Sheffield conference; President Elias A. Lemon and eleven traveling elders of the Hull conference.

The morning session commenced at 10:30 by singing, "The happy day has rolled on." Prayer was offered by Elder Alfred Crane. Singing, "O, say, what is truth?"

President Elias A. Lemon welcomed all to the meetings, and trusted the Spirit of the Lord would be present throughout the conference.

Elder George B. Harding reported the Hull branch in a prosperous condition. He spoke of his early life in England, contrasting it with that of others who are reared under the influences of the gospel. Spoke of the organization of the kingdom of God as made known in scripture.

Elder James J. Giles spoke of his boyhood days in England, and narrated events that occurred in his thirty-two years of experience in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Gave a good report of the Gainsboro' branch, and bore a strong testimony of the gospel.

The congregation sang, "Prayer is the soul's sincere desire."

Elder H. Leroy Baker felt that the saints in the Grimsby branch are working in unity to the best of their knowledge. Said the Spirit of God is all-powerful, and that it works upon the children of God for their blessing and salvation if they seek its aid.

Elder Fred R. Woolley spoke upon the apostate condition of the church in past centuries, during which divine authority was taken from the earth. He showed also that Joseph Smith was instrumental in establishing the true Church of Christ for the last time among the children of men.

President Hyrum M. Smith said it was the duty of every Latter-day Saint to be present and see what we are doing, as made known

by the statistical reports, which would be read during the conference. Said the local brethren should show by their everyday acts that they are true followers of Christ, and should help the elders spread the gospel further. Commented on the blindness of the world with respect to religious principles, and spoke of the restoration of the gospel in its purity.

Singing, "Earth with her ten thousand flowers." Benediction was pronounced by Elder Thomas S. Bradshaw.

The afternoon session commenced at 2:30 by singing, "Though deep'ning trials throng your way." Prayer was offered by Elder Thomas E. Kidd.

Elder Ray D. Nicholes then sang a solo.

The sacrament was administered by Elders Lionel J. Bradford and Alfred Crane. While it was being passed the congregation sang, "Jesus once of humble birth."

Conference Clerk Douglas T. Murdock presented the general and local authorities, who were unanimously sustained.

Elder Thomas E. Kidd spoke of his work in general, and gave a favorable report of the York branch. Called attention to the Word of Wisdom and other great principles given to us, showing the evil effects we must endure if we disobey these laws of God.

Elder Clarence A. Barlow spoke upon the "Comforter" promised by Christ to His disciples. Said that the laws given by Christ must be obeyed if we wish to receive this Comforter. He bore a very strong testimony, and asked God to strengthen all to do right.

President Milton Jacob was pleased to be present and add his testimony to those of the previous speakers. Spoke upon the fall of man, and the great atoning sacrifice made by Jesus Christ. Showed how it affected all mankind, and that we must follow our Savior's footsteps to get back to our Father's presence.

President Hyrum M. Smith contrasted the world's view of "Mormonism," and "Mormonism's" view of the world. Said the Latter-day Saints never were persecutors of any people. Encouraged all to live according to the gospel principles, and help others to see the light.

Singing, "Come, come, ye saints." Benediction by Elder Ray D. Nicholes.

The evening session commenced at 6:30 by singing, "We thank Thee, O God, for a prophet." Prayer was offered by Elder Alex. Orgill.

Elder Ray D. Nicholes sang a solo.

Elder Douglas T. Murdock spoke of the world's view of the so-called "Mormons." Compared the trials and persecutions of the early Latter-day Saints with those of early Christian times. Said there is a striking similarity between what is now known as "Mormonism" and what was called Christianity in early history. Added his testimony to the latter-day work.

Elder Alex. Orgill rendered a selection on the violin.

President Hyrum M. Smith referred to the religious unrest at the time of Joseph Smith's inquiry of the Lord as to which sect was the true Church of Christ, and the answer he received was, that "All were wrong." Related how in time, through obedience to the Lord, the priesthood was restored, by which Joseph Smith was instrumental in establishing the true Church, having full power given him to organize it, and administer the ordinances of the gospel. Said it was the mission of the elders to preach the restored gospel, and that they were not here to waste their time.

Elder Fred R. Woolley took for his subject the great sacrifice made by the Savior for all mankind. Spoke upon the general and individual salvation of mankind, and said all would be called to answer for his or her own sins. Said we believe in a literal resurrection, and that all will be rewarded or punished according to their deserts. Bore a strong testimony to the truth of the gospel message.

President Elias A. Lemon read the statistical report for the past six months. Said he desired to thank all who had helped to make the conference a success, and bore his testimony along with the previous speakers. He invited all to investigate the teachings of the Latter-day Saints, and gain a testimony for themselves.

Singing, "Guide us, O Thou great Jehovah." Benediction was offered by President Hyrum M. Smith.

On Saturday, October 18th, 1913, President Hyrum M. Smith, Elder Fred R. Woolley, President Elias A. Lemon and eleven traveling elders met in priesthood meeting. Reports for the past six months were given, and questions pertaining to the work were asked and answered.

DOUGLAS T. MURDOCK, Clerk of Conference.

TREAT OTHERS KINDLY.

SOMETIMES things seem upside down and will not go at all as we should like, consequently we get worried, down-hearted, uninterested, and begin to think that there is really nothing to live for. One day seems practically the same as any other, each one bringing with it its many trials and tribulations, and when we are in this state each burden seems to weigh more heavily than the last. In some cases relief is sought in gaiety and pleasure from the outside world; but this is only soothing for a time, and very soon things seem more upset than ever. Gaiety, however, is all very well for the time being; but it is not that of which we are really in need. The real tonic required we will get through prayer. How frequently we forget to consult the one great Physician whose medicine can be purchased, not with money, but with

prayer. That medicine the great Physician, our Heavenly Father, is ever willing to supply, if only asked for in faith and humility, and it will build us up again, enable us to look upon things more brightly, to understand that we, indeed, have something to live for, and that we have here on this earth an important mission to perform. The following lines tend to give us an idea of what we have to live for:—

"I live for those who love me,
For those who know me true,
For the heaven which smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit too;
For the cause that lacks assistance,
For the wrong that needs resistance,
For the future in the distance,
And the good that I can do."

A great deal of pleasure and happiness can be gained by trying to make others happy. We may not be wealthy and able to bestow gifts; but there are other things to make happiness. A kind word will often be as much, if not more appreciated by the recipient than an expensive gift. A soothing word to one in pain, or an encouraging word to one in difficulties will be the means of lightening the burden considerably. These thoughtful moments do not cost us anything, in fact, we gain much by them, as everyone must admit that it gives a certain amount of happiness to think one has helped a fellow creature, even though it may only have been in a small way.

Then again, all these little things are noticed by our Heavenly Father, and from Him we will get a reward in His own good time. It is well to remember that,

"If we work for those around us,
For ourselves we win a prize;
Ladders that we build for others,
Are the ones by which we rise."

Let us then help each other along, and should we see faults in others, let us try not to be the first to speak of them, but rather talk of the good points which we are sure to find if only sought after. With many of us, the very faults we see in others, and would talk of, are those which we pratice ourselves only too frequently.

"In speaking of a person's faults,
Pray don't forget your own;
Remember those with homes of glass,
Should seldom throw a stone.
If we have nothing else to do
But talk of those who sin,
'Tis better we commence at home,
And from that point begin."

Leicester. MINNIE SAULT.

A NECESSITY OF HUMAN LIFE.

THERE are myriads of human beings who are spending their entire strength in pursuit of mutable things—rank, wealth, fame, power, social influence, all that is collectively called *the world.* Yet it is not too much to say that no man will be diverted from these pursuits by a simple process of depreciation. The preacher may inveigh for ever against what he calls the vanities of life; he may tell that wealth is fleeting, that fame is short-lived, that power is powerless to bring joy; he may even corroborate his assertions by an appeal to the examples of history, but his assertions and appeals will be in vain as long as he preaches a negative faith. It is not enough to show that an object is unworthy; we must be prepared to supplant it by *another object.* It is not enough to destroy the false temple where the soul worships—that would be simply to leave the soul in vacancy. The human spirit *must worship something*; it can no more live without an ideal than it can live without breathing. An object of pursuit it must have, the only question is, whether it shall be good or bad. We can only prevent it from being bad by making it good. If we would free the imagination from impure images, we must fill it with pure thoughts. If we would liberate the soul from debasing influences, we must elevate it into noble sentiments.—*Catholic Presbyterian.*

FROM THE MISSION FIELD.

Conference Social.—On October 18th, 1913, a conference social was held at Hull (Hull conference). A splendid program was rendered, and enjoyed by all, after which refreshments were served.

Baptisms.—On October 19th, 1913, a baptismal service was held at Hull (Hull conference), when four souls were added to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Elder George B. Harding officiated.

On October 23rd, 1913, a baptismal service was held at Carlisle Corporation Baths (Newcastle conference). Five souls were added to the fold of Christ; Elders George T. Cox and J. Clarence Lindsay officiating.

Farewell Socials —On Tuesday, October 7th, 1913, a farewell social was given by the Dublin branch (Irish conference), in honor of C. Jordon who leaves soon for Germany, and later for Zion. As a mark of esteem the saints and elders presented him with a fitting token of remembrance.

On Saturday evening, October 18th, 1913, about one hundred and fifty saints and friends met at the Co-operative Hall, Bury (Manchester conference), and gave a successful social in honor of Sisters

Ann Brierley and her niece, Annie Brierley, who are emigrating to Canada. Suitable tokens of esteem were presented to the departing sisters by the saints and friends.

District Meeting.—A district meeting was held in Borough Hall, Bolton (Manchester conference), on October 5th, 1913. President Charles A. White and five traveling elders were in attendance. The first session began at 2:30 p.m. The speakers were Elders George H. Parker and J. Scott Ledingham. The subjects treated upon were the interest which God has taken in the welfare of man; the true relationship which our race sustains to Him; the general apostacy; the loss of divine authority, and the restoration of the gospel by the Prophet Joseph Smith. The evening session commenced at 6:30. President Charles A. White took for a text St. Paul's teachings concerning love (I. Cor. 8), and showed that love is the principle which must be observed in the keeping of the greatest commandment which God has given to man, as Jesus Himself has said. Elder Frank H. Eastmond spoke on the restoration of the gospel; the fulfillment of prophecies uttered by Joseph Smith, and the necessity of baptism for the remission of sins.

DIED.

KELLETT.—At Great Horton, Bradford, October 16th, 1913, Clara Kershaw Kellett. Deceased was born April 30th, 1878, at Clayton Heights. Baptized June 22nd, 1907, by Elder George F. Bolto. Sister Kellett lived a true mother, and died a faithful Latter-day Saint.

LUCAS.—At Grimsby (Hull conference), Thursday, October 9th, 1913, Martha W. Lucas; born July 12th, 1833; baptized May 23rd, 1901, by Elder William T. Hart. Sister Lucas was a faithful member of the Church, and died a true Latter-day Saint.

WORTLEY.—At Hugglescote (Nottingham conference), Joseph Wortley; born December 13th, 1866, died October 6th, 1913. Mr. Wortley was not a member of the Church; but was always very kind to our elders. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me" (Matt. 25: 40).

CONTENTS:

First Presidency Address General Conference... 705
Editorial: The Importance of Little Things 712
Minutes of the Hull Conference 715
Treat Others Kindly 717
A Necessity of Human Life ... 719
From the Mission Field 719

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HYRUM M. SMITH, 295 EDGE LANE, LIVERPOOL:

FOR SALE IN ALL THE CONFERENCES OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.